

**Will Interest You.**  
ons in all Departments.  
**AL SALE.**  
**AND CHILDREN'S**  
**OVERCOATS!**  
**H BROS.,**  
s and Tailors,  
**HITEHALL STREET.**  
L SUPPLIES, ETC  
**N & KING,**  
RERS AND DEALERS  
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D GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES,  
IA LEATHER AND RUBBER  
S, PACKING, ETC.  
S, PRESSURE BLOWERS AND  
S FANS.  
FITTINGS AND BRASS GOODS.  
CES AND DISCOUNTS.  
**BROADST.**  
NVESTMENT COMPANY.  
ity Investment Company  
LANTA, GA.  
\$50,000.00  
W. R. HAMMOND, Secretary.  
HALL & HAMMOND, Attorneys.  
RECTORS.  
JOHN KEELY, L. J. HILL,  
R. HAMMOND.  
E YEARS from date, with interest at 7 PER CENT, payable  
PROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least two and one-half  
COUNTY OF KANAWHA, by THE COMPANY. Parties having  
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PLASTER'S HIR,  
MARBLE DUST,  
SHOP COAL,  
GRATE COAL.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
**H BROS.**  
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PRICES ARE  
standing the fact that our business has sur  
passed, we still have an IMMENSE STOCK  
nload.  
**DEPARTMENT.**  
**MEN'S SUIT SALE.**  
\$5.00, \$13.00, \$13.50, \$14.00 and \$15.00 now  
**10.00**  
**OVERCOATS**  
\$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00  
**\$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3.50.**  
**COATS, ) At correspond-**  
**ingly low prices.**  
**ISHINGS**  
**LE OF UNDERWEAR**  
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overstocked, we will close out our UNDER-  
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**DEPARTMENT**  
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\$3.50, some even \$4.00. At  
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ats that were \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00.  
**H BROS.,**  
**HITEHALL STREET.**

VOL. XIX.

## LAMAR CONFIRMED

By a Vote of Thirty-Two to Twenty-Eight.

EDMUNDS MAKES A BITTER SPEECH

And Events Talk About Lamar's Age—But He Is Not Old—Judge All the Same—Other News.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—[Special.]—L. Q. C. Lamar is now an associate justice of the supreme court. After a heated debate of three hours in executive session today, the senate confirmed his nomination by a vote of 32 to 28. The republicans were very bitter in their denunciations of Mr. Lamar, but their slanders were of no avail. Senator Riddleberger's words to your correspondent yesterday proved about correct, inasmuch as he expected other republicans to support himself and Stewart in voting for the confirmation. Stanford was, however, the only man from that side who voted with them. The democrats are highly pleased, and say they accomplished the victory much easier than they expected. Although they were confident beforehand of success, Mr. Payne was the only democratic senator who spoke, and he devoted his remarks principally to explaining why he voted for Lamar against his instructions from the Ohio legislature. Riddleberger spoke at length and scored a blow to republican senators who have snubbed him. Senator Hoar and Edmunds were the most bitter of all and objected principally to his confederate record, while Senator Evans objected to his age. Mr. Vilas also spoke, and was confirmed to his duties at the postoffice department before next Monday.

The following is understood to be the vote in secret session on the confirmation of Mr. Lamar:

For	32
Against	28

For: Messrs. Bates, Dick, Berry, Blodgett, Brown, Butler, Call, Coker, Coke, Colquhoun, Daniel, Faulkner, George, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Harris, Jones, of Arkansas, McPherson, Morgan, Pugh, Keegan, Riddleberger, Saulsbury, Stanford, Stewart, Tamm, Vance, Vest, Voorhees, Webster, Wilson, son of Maryland—32.

Against: Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Bowen, Cameron, Chase, Cullum, Davis, Dwyer, Duff, Edwards, Evans, Farwell, Frye, Hale, Hawley, Hiram, Hoar, Ingalls, Johnson, of Iowa, McKim, Platt, Plumb, Quay, Sherman, Spooner and Stockbridge—28.

Those who joined in the affirmative were: Messrs. Blackburn, Eustis, Gibson, Hearst, Keena, Pasco, Payne and Ransom. Those who joined in the negative were: Messrs. Chandler, Jones of Nevada, Manderson, Morrill, Sabine, Sawyer, Teller and Wilson of Iowa.

THE REPUBLICANS FILIBUSTERING.

The republicans filibustered considerably this afternoon in the house to pass a bill providing a clerk for each representative. Mr. Blount argued strongly against it, and the Georgia delegation opposed it. Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina, also vigorously opposed it, and it ended by the addition of only one committee clerk over the number of last year. The republicans are trying by every conceivable means to obstruct money from the treasury, and this movement was considered by the democrats as only one of their many tricks of so doing. The vote on the question was strictly a party issue.

Among the bills introduced in the house today by the Georgia delegation, were the following:

By Mr. Turner—A bill to refund Mr. Y. G. East, postmaster at Albany, \$400 stolen from his safe by burglarious hands, to pay "Clas. L. Bradwell, of Bartow, \$3,750 for cotton delivered by him in 1884 to the union army by order of General Sherman.

By Mr. Clements—To allow the estate of H. F. Hillman to sue in the court of claims for carrying mail letters in the war.

By Mr. Grimes—To pay to the administrators of S. H. Hill, of Mississippi county, \$12,232.50 for the rent of the building used by the United States military in 1865.

By Mr. Crisp—Authorizing the American, Preston and Lumpkin road to build a draw bridge over the Oconee river; also, one over the Flint river.

By Mr. Blount—To provide a fourth assistant postmaster-general in the postoffice department, also, the postmaster-general to appoint one general superintendent to superintend the railway mail service at a salary—one assistant general superintendent, to receive \$2,500; eleven division superintendents to receive \$2,500; one chief clerk, to be employed by the postoffice department, at \$2,000; and many chief clerks who may be necessary at \$1,500; the general and assistant superintendents and division superintendents to be paid traveling expenses when on business of the department, the chief clerk to be paid like expenses, but not to exceed \$4 per day each.

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ST. PAUL, January 16.—The terrible storm which has swept over the northwest, blocking railroads in five states, is now over and the victims of its fury are being counted. The pitiful list is growing almost every hour. It is not probable, when the storm is complete, it will show a hundred lives sacrificed to the awful fury of the blizzard. Next to this, the worst blizzard that the northwest ever experienced occurred January 7, 8 and 9, 1873. At that storm seventy people were frozen to death, and the number of lives lost was not even more terrible in its results. It came without warning. At sunrise last Wednesday, Dakota never had more lovely winter weather. The air was calm and the sun was shining brightly over the horizon was distinctly visible. The wind was from the south, warm and balmy, and before the sun was high in the sky a decided had set in.

Farmers took advantage of the beautiful weather to go to town, and the roads were about now a cloud was seen along the northwestern horizon lying close to the ground, but stretching from west to north in a dark semi-circle, and as it advanced it was paid to it, but in an hour the cloud had swept over the country, the sun was obscured, snow was falling fast, and a gale was sweeping from the northwest with terrible fury. The blizzard had begun. The mercury fell rapidly and by five o'clock it was fifteen degrees below zero, and next morning it registered thirty degrees below. At the same time the wind increased in fury, the snow fell thicker and the large amount of snow that was already on the ground was blown up in clouds and hurled along by the wind. On the prairie an object forty feet distant could not be seen. A man's voice could not be heard.

The wind was full of snow as fine as flour, and the roaring of the wind and the darkness caused by so much snow made it impossible to see more than a few feet ahead. The most dismal, drear and forsaken that man ever looked upon. Every railroad in Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa was blocked. Telegraph wires everywhere were down and it was not until Saturday that the full extent and awful results of the blizzard were known. The storm-stricken section that have never been equalled.

Mary Connell, a little school teacher near Canyon started home with two of her pupils, a boy and a girl. The boy left them and perished. Miss Connell put her dress folds about her head, and she ran into a very deep snow drift and was buried. She was found next morning alive, but horribly frozen. Another school teacher, Miss Jacobson, was found in a little hollow in the ground with her head buried in the snow. She was found by a hunter who was hunting for a rabbit. She was found with a little life, but she died before she could be rescued.

Two children, a boy and a girl of Joseph Huchison, near Gary, were lost going down a hill. They were found by a hunter who was hunting for a rabbit. They were found with a little life, but they died before they could be rescued.

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The Perkins amendment was rejected; yeas 64, nays 181, and action upon the resolution reported by the committee on accounts. This was anticipated by a question from Mr. Randall. Mr. Shaw stated that it would only increase by two the number of clerks authorized by the 49th congress. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 124, nays 80, and the house at 6:30 adjourned.

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A School Teacher's Endeavors to Protect Her Pupils—They Die Together—People Suffocated by the Snow.

ST. PAUL, January 16.—The terrible storm which has swept over the northwest, blocking railroads in five states, is now over and the victims of its fury are being counted. The pitiful list is growing almost every hour. It is not probable, when the storm is complete, it will show a hundred lives sacrificed to the awful fury of the blizzard. Next to this, the worst blizzard that the northwest ever experienced occurred January 7, 8 and 9, 1873. At that storm seventy people were frozen to death, and the number of lives lost was not even more terrible in its results. It came without warning. At sunrise last Wednesday, Dakota never had more lovely winter weather. The air was calm and the sun was shining brightly over the horizon was distinctly visible. The wind was from the south, warm and balmy, and before the sun was high in the sky a decided had set in.

Farmers took advantage of the beautiful weather to go to town, and the roads were about now a cloud was seen along the northwestern horizon lying close to the ground, but stretching from west to north in a dark semi-circle, and as it advanced it was paid to it, but in an hour the cloud had swept over the country, the sun was obscured, snow was falling fast, and a gale was sweeping from the northwest with terrible fury. The blizzard had begun. The mercury fell rapidly and by five o'clock it was fifteen degrees below zero, and next morning it registered thirty degrees below. At the same time the wind increased in fury, the snow fell thicker and the large amount of snow that was already on the ground was blown up in clouds and hurled along by the wind. On the prairie an object forty feet distant could not be seen. A man's voice could not be heard.

The wind was full of snow as fine as flour, and the roaring of the wind and the darkness caused by so much snow made it impossible to see more than a few feet ahead. The most dismal, drear and forsaken that man ever looked upon. Every railroad in Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa was blocked. Telegraph wires everywhere were down and it was not until Saturday that the full extent and awful results of the blizzard were known. The storm-stricken section that have never been equalled.

Mary Connell, a little school teacher near Canyon started home with two of her pupils, a boy and a girl. The boy left them and perished. Miss Connell put her dress folds about her head, and she ran into a very deep snow drift and was buried. She was found next morning alive, but horribly frozen. Another school teacher, Miss Jacobson, was found in a little hollow in the ground with her head buried in the snow. She was found by a hunter who was hunting for a rabbit. She was found with a little life, but she died before she could be rescued.

Two children, a boy and a girl of Joseph Huchison, near Gary, were lost going down a hill. They were found by a hunter who was hunting for a rabbit. They were found with a little life, but they died before they could be rescued.

Thursday forenoon, just after the blizzard started, a party of seven farmers, who were on their way to a schoolhouse, started for their homes, having been with them for four or five days. They were found by a hunter who was hunting for a rabbit. They were found with a little life, but they died before they could be rescued.

Mr. Blount called the proposition another "salary grab."

Mr. Blount wanted the house that there was an amendment which would make notice of every salary increase by the salary commission ever was said and done here today, and would hold the members to a strict accountability for their votes and speeches. That audience, however, he respected as fair, just and intelligent.

Mr. Laird, in announcing his intention to vote for the amendment, placed the subject of his correspondence at night and to department work in the morning. Then he came to the point of order. He asked the speaker to read and digest fiscal bills. No; but to carry out the dictation of the committee on appropriations, the committee itself acting probably under the dictation of a man who had come to rule the committee and country.

Mr. Crockett, in response to a question from Mr. Tillman said that he would vote against the amendment because it was an indirect way of increasing his salary. He admitted that clerks would relieve the members of much drudgery—especially in the discharging of bills—which the members would have to perform, but he could not support the pending proposition. What the country wanted was twice as many representatives and six times as many senators. Then congressional clerical labor would be efficiently done, and the lobby would have a hard job, where now, unfortunately, it had an easy one.

The Perkins amendment was rejected; yeas 64, nays 181, and action upon the resolution reported by the committee on accounts. This was anticipated by a question from Mr. Randall. Mr. Shaw stated that it would only increase by two the number of clerks authorized by the 49th congress. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 124, nays 80, and the house at 6:30 adjourned.

MR. CARLISLE VERY ILL

The speaker taken with a congestive chill at the dinner table.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—Speaker Carlisle was taken suddenly with a congestive chill this evening, while at the dinner table at the Riggs house, and had to be assisted to his room by Mrs. Carlisle. The chill was followed by a high fever, and the speaker was slightly delirious. Dr. Sowers was called and at a late hour the patient's condition was reported to be somewhat improved, and Dr. Sowers described Mr. Carlisle's illness as something in the nature of a congestive chill, accompanying a cold, and the nervous system was due to overwork. The preparation of the house committee lists and the additional labor required to compile the congressional directory severely strained his powers of endurance which had already been weakened by a cold contracted last Thursday.

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## CAME TO US BY CABLE

Proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies.

CONFLICT WITH THE PARIS COUNCIL

The Prefect of Police to Be Placed in the Hotel De Ville—Affairs in Ireland—The News From Germany.

PARIS, January 16.—The budget committee of the chamber of deputies has rejected the financial scheme of M. Tirard, minister of finance, and he has refused to agree to an immediate surtax on sugar,











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ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 17, 1888.

## A Poorly Paid Judiciary.

The judicial salaries of the United States are probably the poorest of any civilized country of the earth, and those of Georgia are probably the most economically based of any of the states of the United States.

The justices of the supreme court of Georgia are paid about as much as a third-rate lawyer might average, and the judges of our superior courts are not paid much more than the head clerk of a second-class establishment ought to get, and out of their meager compensation they have to pay expenses, which reduce their salaries to an average about equal to that of a poorly paid policeman.

What a contrast is this with the judicial salaries of England, a table of which we have before us, and the liberal basis of which allows her to command the services of the ablest judicial minds of the land. While it is true that our courts are not wanting in able hands, still the salaries are certainly not sufficient to offer any inducement to those worthy to occupy the high positions which they frequently accept without hope of being justly compensated for their services.

The heads of the English tribunals are salaried as follows:

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.	
Lord high chancellor	\$50,000
Three lords of appeal	30,000
Special judge of the privy council	25,000
SUPERIOR COURTS OF JUSTICE.	
Chief justice	\$30,000
Five lords of appeal	25,000
Five judges of the court of common pleas	20,000
Five judges of the court of sessions	20,000
Five judges of the court of exchequer	20,000
Five judges of the court of king's bench	20,000
Five judges of the court of queen's bench	20,000
Five judges of the court of chancery	20,000
Five judges of the court of common law	20,000
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Of the federal courts of the United States the chief justice of the supreme court receives the most liberal salary, \$10,500. Eight justices of the same court receive \$10,000 each; nine circuit court judges, \$6,000 each; fifty-seven district court judges, \$5,500 each; five circuit court judges, \$5,000 each; five circuit court judges, \$4,500 each. There is certainly nothing extravagant about any of these salaries, and in some of them there is room for a liberal increase without fear of overpay.

But if anybody is inclined to justify the adequacy of these federal salaries, what can be said of our poorly paid state judiciary? Within the past few years three distinguished Georgia judges have gone to their graves, from the supreme bench, from overwork; and yet the salary which a justice of this court gets is only \$8,000 a year, while many lawyers less able than those now on this bench, average annually from their practice several times this amount. The last legislature increased the number of justices from three to five, and this amendment to the state constitution will no doubt be ratified by the people next November.

The salaries of these justices should now be made proportionate to the work which they are called upon to perform, and to the ability which is required of them. When this is done, and our superior court judges are better paid than the \$2,000 a year which they now get, our state judiciary will be on a better footing.

THE Hon. Timmy W. Rucker, of Athens, is of the opinion that opposition to the internal revenue laws is merely a trick to prevent the revision of the tariff. This is one of the most brilliant discoveries that has yet been made, but if it is true, it shows that the people are in the habit of playing such tricks every time they are pestered by excise taxes.

## The Cotton Movement.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in its weekly review of the cotton movement, says that for the week ending last Friday night, the total receipts have reached 145,741 bales, against 159,308 bales last week, 188,824 bales the previous week and 202,850 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1887, 4,290,000 bales, against 4,057,757 bales for the same period of 1886-7, showing an increase since September 1, 1887, of 232,242 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 128,570 bales, of which 104,482 were to Great Britain, 13,807 to France and 10,281 to the rest of the continent. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 813,000 bales. For immediate delivery the sales foot up 706 bales, all for consumption.

The total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1887, are 4,708,971 bales; in 1886-7 were 4,399,442 bales; in 1885-6 were 4,396,275 bales. Although the receipts at the outports the past week were 145,741 bales, the actual movement from plantations was only 131,139 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 100,420 bales, and for 1886 they were 89,908 bales.

The imports into continental ports have been 50,000 bales. There has been a decrease in the cotton in sight tonight of 138,000 bales as compared with the same date of 1887, a decrease of 17,842 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1886, and a decrease of 60,492 bales as compared with 1885.

The increase in amount in sight as compared with last year is 556,490 bales, the increase as compared with 1885-6 is 597,816 bales, and the increase over 1884-5 is 902,800 bales.

The Chronicle says that the speculation in cotton for future delivery at New York opened the week under review with great depression of tone, due almost wholly to the publication of the Chronicle's figures of the movement of the crop in December. These caused a general abandonment of short crop estimates, and led to free selling on the part of those who had held or operated a rise on that basis. The result was a sharp decline in values, which was not arrested till near the close of Tuesday's business.

while the reduction from the highest figure of the season amounted, for the active months, to 400,000 points.

Wednesday saw a recovery of 12,241 points, caused by a demand to cover contracts and some speculative manipulation. It was said that the weak "longs" had been shaken out, and the control of the market passed into strong hands. But on Thursday, although Liverpool reported an advance, this market was weak and unsettled, under the continued free movement of the crop and an increasing disposition to accept maximum estimates of the total output. Friday the opening was depressed by weak foreign advices. The decline was fully recovered on the revival of speculative manipulation.

The Chronicle's weather reports from the south indicate that an earthquake shock was felt in portions of South Carolina and Georgia on Thursday morning. The temperature has, as a rule, been reasonable, and in most sections rain has fallen. Marketing continues to make good progress, hindered, however, to some extent in the west and southwest by wet weather. We quote the following from the Chronicle, which is interesting in connection with the cotton reports:

We have of late had many suggestions that our figures of southern consumption are too small—that the mills have taken more cotton from our mills from month to month. While we have answered some of our correspondents we have not replied to all, and would, therefore, take the opportunity here to state that we do not attempt to give the takings of southern mills in our monthly output statements. It is practically impossible to arrive at an accurate conclusion on that point. We get the information in part from railroad returns, but not by any means wholly. Our main dependence would have to be upon reports from the mills from week to week, and there are not many of them that would be willing to let any one know during the period of active buying just how much they had on hand, and unless we have accurate figures so to make the comparison exact from year to year, it would be misleading. What we do give, however, is the current consumption by the mills at the south made up on the basis of information obtained at the time the figures were prepared. At the end of each season the results are thoroughly tested by comparison with the very full official returns then secured direct from the factories, and revised, if necessary.

MAJOR J. F. HANSON will have some very interesting things to say about the internal revenue in his speech. We trust the Macon Telegraph will present its readers with copious extracts.

## The State vs. a Corporation.

It is now proposed that the state of Pennsylvania shall enter suit against the Reading railroad, and compel it to carry coal and certain other things. The point is that, while the road may be suffering from unjust demands, made by its customers, it has no right under its charter to come to the aid of its obligations as a common carrier, simply because it is involved in a private quarrel.

The great Reading corporation takes the position that it is such a high and mighty concern that it cannot stoop to an arbitration with its hirelings. The commonwealth now proposes to step in and say: "Your private quarrels are your misfortune, and you must stand the consequences. You received the grant of special privileges, and promised to do certain things for the public. You must carry out your contract with the state, whether you make or break."

A corporation has what are called vested rights, but it must not abuse those rights. The Reading and Lackawanna corporations control the coal trade of a vast region, and the coal output is as necessary to the people as their daily bread. To say that these corporations have the right to ignore their obligations as common carriers, and deprive the people of fuel during a blizzard, because they are too proud to arbitrate with their workmen, is monstrous.

The Reading situation, as it stands at present, justifies the state of Pennsylvania in taking the haughty corporation by the nape of the neck and shaking it into a humbler frame of mind. We do not blame the Reading people for standing up for their rights, but they must be made to understand that their corporation is the creature of the people, and the creature has no right to freeze its masters to death.

If some of these reckless corporations do not look out, the conduct will hasten the day when the government will pour down upon them and run them in the interest of the people.

The Albany News and Advertiser is of the opinion that the views of prominent men on the internal revenue are trustworthy, because our correspondent in Albany, or our printers, placed a gentleman on the wrong side, and because we suppressed some remarks about the senatorial contest that is in the future. As to the first, mistakes will occur. As to the second, our correspondents were requested to get the views of the people only in regard to the internal revenue laws. Our Albany contemporary appears to be gradually developing a vein of sourness that is not calculated to add to its popularity. The people like good humor.

We believe that most of the civil service reformers have been deceived by the New York Sun's office cat.

History in Brief.

The Macon Telegraph has turned its attention for a few brief moments to history, and here is the result:

In the war which is being carried on by certain papers against the internal taxes, it is persistently stated that in recent history the government has only resorted to this means of raising a revenue on extraordinary occasions—that it has been strictly a war tax. It is true that the rate of internal taxation has varied greatly, being sometimes almost nominal, but it is also true that in one form or another it has been levied for eighty-two years of the ninety-eight years which our government has existed in its present form. It was only during the short interval between 1862 and 1863 that no internal taxes whatever were collected. Congress first resorted to the means of raising money in 1792, and the treasury that it was necessary to distribute it among the states, it was not entirely abandoned until the year 1862, the early days of the republic when internal taxation was looked upon as a natural and proper source of income—not as a war measure.

A "war" against the internal taxes? Surely that must be a terrible state of things; but our esteemed contemporary says that it is a war in which every genuine democrat is willing to engage, and, if it will read history a little more closely than it seems to be in the habit of doing, it will also discover that war on excise taxes has been a part of the policy of the democratic party ever since the organization was founded.

We think it will be a difficult matter for the Telegraph to prove its assertion that the people of this country have ever looked upon excise taxes as a natural and proper source of income. THE CONSTITUTION has already given the history of excise

taxes in this country, but the statements of our contemporary show that it cannot be repeated too frequently. Fortunately, this history is very brief. As a matter of convenience, we copy what the American Cyclopaedia says on the subject, and it may be remarked that the American Cyclopaedia is perhaps a better authority than the Macon Telegraph:

"Excise duties have not been generally levied in the United States, but the national government has relied upon customs as its principal source of revenue. An excise duty on the manufacture of spirits, during Washington's administration, led to what was called the whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania, which was soon suppressed, but the tax was not continued. Others were imposed in 1813, but repealed in 1817."

If history establishes a precedent, it is that the policy of the people of this country is to raise revenue from imports instead of from internal taxes.

EGENNE HALE pictures the president as another Andrew Jackson in his inflexible democracy. We assure Mr. Hale that his picture is very pleasing to the people of this country.

## EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

THE LATE GREEN STAMPS DON'T GO.

ARE YOU GOING TO SEE BOOTH AND BARRETT?

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS HAVE INDICTED MR. CLEVELAND.

THE HOUSE HAS REQUESTED SPEAKER CARLISLE TO KEEP HIS SEAT.

NAUGHTY WEATHER, IS IT NOT? But its English, you know.

FLORIDA IS EXPECTED TO YIELD 700,000 BOXES OF ORANGES THIS SEASON.

IN THE NORTHWEST DURING THE PRESENT BLIZZARD IT WAS AS DARK AS MIDNIGHT AT NOON DAY.

THE ORANGE GROWERS IN FLORIDA HAVE BEEN WARNED AGAIN BY THE PRESENT COLD WAVE. IT IS A FAR REACHING VISITATION.

THE KING OF SWEDEN HAS TAKEN TO WRITING POETRY. NOW HE HAS A CHANCE FOR THE BOMB-THROWERS TO GET IN HIS WORK.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN SPEAKS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS AS THE DAILY YELP, AND THE PRESS REPORTS TO THE REPUBLICAN AS THE DAILY WHIPL.

NEW YORK HAS OUTGROWN ITS ELEVATED RAILWAY SYSTEM, AND THERE IS A GENERAL DEMAND FOR INCREASED FACILITIES FOR RAPID TRANSIT IN THE METROPOLIS.

WAS AMERICA THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA OPPOSED TO THE COLLECTION OF EXCISE TAXES? THE REASON IS A VERY SIMPLE ONE. A MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA ARE DEMOCRATS.

GEORGE THOMAS CURTIS IS ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN TRYING TO GET UTAH INTO THE UNION, BUT UTAH HAS TO GET RID OF MORMONISM BEFORE SHE CAN JOIN THE CHAINED CIRCLE.

KNOXVILLE IS DELIGHTED WITH HER PROMISING FUTURE, BUT IS DISTURBED BY THE FEAR THAT SHE MAY BE RETURNED TO THE STATE OF NATURE.

BEFORE OUR EXTREMED CONTEMPORARIES GET THROUGH WITH IT, THEY WILL DISCOVER THAT THE PUBLIC SENTIMENT OF THE STATE IS OVERWHELMINGLY IN FAVOR OF THE REPEAL OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM.

EDITOR PULITZER, OF THE WORLD, OUGHT TO GET A SHOTGUN AND POISON BOTTLES, AND SHOOT THE SUN, AND THEN HE OUGHT TO LEAD IT TO SOME FRIEND WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO TURN THE BARREL ALOOSE ON HIM.

IN A LITTLE TIME IN CALIFORNIA, THE REMAINS OF A MAN HANGED FOR A RECENTLY-BLOODED MURDER OF A WOMAN, LAY IN STATE IN THE TOWN HALL FOR THE PEOPLE TO VIEW.

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THE LITTLE TOWN















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31 S. Broad Street.

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Sept- dif bot 5 and 6 col 4p